No deduction for clubs on WEEKLY. Proposals for Deepening the Outlets of the Mis-sissippi river into the Gulf of Mexico.

Ten copies of the 46

EMBLERE DEFARTMENT.

Washington, August 4, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of I October next for "opening and keeping open ship channels of sufficient capacity to accommodate the warns of commerce, through the Southwest Pass and Pass a NOutre, leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico," for which purpose there was appropriated, by act of Congress of 6th of July, 1856, three hunared and thirty thousand dollars.

Buders are requested to state the amount for which they will contract to open each of the channels specified throughouts well-drined width of three hundred feet, to a depth of not less than eighteen feet below the level of ordinary low water, which level will be determined by a bench mark on the shore, to be established by an officer or officers appointed by the Secretary of War; and they are also requested to state he loveget period of time for which they will contract to keep each channel open to such width and ceph for the residue of the appropriation after the amount of their bid for opening, if secepted, is paid; and to state also, in separate proposate, the same particulars for coming and keeping open each channel to a uniform depth or not less than twenty foot throughout well-defined width of three hundred feet.

The means by which it may be proposed to accomplish the work, and the least time necessary for opening the channels, must be get.

of the passes, to the exclusion of the proposals of the same bidder for the other pass, is reserved.

The quantity of unitar necessary to be removed from the existing channels at the passes to be deepened, or the distance along either channel to which the work must extend in order to obtain either of the specified depths, cannot, for want of accurate information as to their present condition, be stated. Fersons who desire to undertake the work are expected, therefore, to inform themselves of the extent, and of the less accuss of accomplishing it.

After a contract has been entered into, the place and direction of the cinnnels to be opened will be designated at the contractor by an officer or officers appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of War, and the amount which may be agreed upon for oponing each will be paid after each has been completed, and found, upon external to the contract of the conformable, in all respects, to the stipulations of the contract; but no payment will be made on account of any work done towards open-

will be paid after each has been completed, and found, upon exmination by an officer or officers, appointed as above, to be conformable, is all respects, to the stipulations of the contract; but no
payment will be made on account of any work done towards opening either channel until after such channel shall have been completed, examined, and approved, as above specified.

At the expiration of one-third of the time during which the channels are to be kept open, eighty per cent of one-third of the whole
amount of the contract for keeping open will be paid; at the expiration of the whole into a moditional payment of ene third
of the whole amount contracted for will be made; and at the expiration of the whole time are accidional payment of ene third
of the whole men during which the channels are to be kept
open, the twenty per cent, retained at the first payment, and the re
maining third of the whole amount of the contract for keeping the
channels open, will be paid; but no payment will be made until after the channels have been examined, at each period of payment, by an officer or officers appointed by the Secretary of War,
and found to be in all respects conformable to contract.

Proposals must be accompanied by evidence of ability to execute
the work in the way, and within the time proposed, and should be
addressed to the "Engineer Deparment, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for opening channels are to be received has avtile the time within which proposals are to be received has av-

orises "Proposals for opening changes at outces of the Missis-spip river."

When the time within which proposals are to be received has expired they will be opened and considered, and a contract will be entered into with the bidder or bidders whose plan of operations and evidences of shiftly to execute the work are most satisfactory to the Secretary of War.

To be inserted for thirty days in the National Intelligencer, and the Evening Star, Washington; the Commercial Bulletin, and the True Detta, New Orients; the Mobile Register, Mobile; the Arges, and the Fennsylvantan, at Philadelphia; the Day Book, and the Journal of Commerces, New York; the Times, and the Post. Boston; the Republican, and the Plot, St. Louis; the Equirer, Cinctunant; and the Temocrat, Louisville.

Accounts for advertising, with two copies of paper containing ad-

Special Notice to Travellers from Washington

Special Notice to Travellers from Washington.

If RAVELLERS from Washington for the western cities are advised that the Baltimore and 'thin Basirond Company has made care ut provision to ticket them and to check their baggage directly through from Washington city to all the leading cities in the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest.

Members of Congress and others, at the adjournment, will find it precliarly to the ir advantage, to avail themselves of the recentification of the facilities of this line, which is the only rose that can afford them through tickets and baggage checks in Washington.

The trains start daily from Washington station at 6. a. m., and make prompt and direct connexion at Washington Junction ("Melay House") for Benwood and Wheeling, connecting at Benwood direct with Central Ohio railroad trains for Zanesville, Newark, Columbus Kenia, Dayton, Cincinnatt, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Alton, St. Louis, Springfield, Quincy, Burlington, Galens, Rock Island, Dubuque, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

Passengers desiring to view the entire road by daylight may leave washington at 6, a. m., and, reaching Cumberland at 4%, p. m., he on there until 5.15 next morning, when they resume the trap by accommodation train, leaving there at that time for Wheeling, where it arrives at 4, p. m.

By the 4 30, p. m., train from Washington they may reach Benwood at 9%, a. m., next 4x9, or in seventeen hours from Washington.

By this connexion they reach Cincinnati same night, or in 26%

By this connexion they reach Cincinnati same night, or in 26 kg. are running time between Washington and Cheinnati. Careful management, comfort of passengers, perfect safety are car-al objects upon this route, and travellers may rely upon them in uring its advantages.

'or further particulars, tickets, &c., inquire of THOMAS H. PAR-NS, Agent, Washington Station, WILLIAM S. WOODSIDE, ster of Transportation, Baltimore.

To Druggists and the People.

Volume hereby cautioned against spurious imitations of Dr. De I Grah's "Electric Oil," as I shall prosecute any party who use my copyrighted bills. "This (gentism? Electric Oil has cared the mayor of Camden of piles and rheumarism; also, Hon. John Whitauson, of Huntingdon, Hon. E. Kitlingsturth, (whom it took off his crutches in one day.) and more than 700 others is Philadelphia, whose names have been published in the Philadelphia Ledger. The wholesale dealers in Philadelphia would not countenance any scamp guilty of the rascality of counterfeiting. In Harrisburg, Pa., John Wystehe, edg., the well-known drugglet there, canced the arcest and imprisonment of one Valentine, who attempted an imitation of this valuable remedy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1856. To the People and Druggists throughout the United States:
List of cures by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil: Jos. Free, West
Philadelphia, of rheumatism; Mr. Rodenbox, Montgomery county,
theumatism and sprain; Mrs. Ogtes, No. 150 Fourth street, inflammation of bowels; Mrs. Mayland, Providence, shingles and caked
becast; Mr. Wm. Spence, on Chestnut street, felon and neuralisis;
Henry Campbell, Lower Murion, of burns and scarlot faver; and
clabusen of these.

Henry Campues, according to the control of the cont all orders must be addressed to procure the genuine.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH,

Prof. CHAS. Do
Old office, 39 South 5th street, near Chestnus.

OP ARLES STOTT,
Washington, D. C.

OST WASKANT.—Notice is hereby given that land warrant I. No. 11,761, issued 13th November, 1853, to James Caldwell, for 80 scres, was sent to the undersigned, which has never come to hand, and that application has been made to the office for a duplicate of the same.

Til. LUMPKIN,
Abourt 5, 1856.

Aug 7—law6w JAMES CALDWELL.

United States Court of Claims.

United States Court of Claims.

CARD.

The undersigned, John C. Devereux, of New York city, and M.

Thompson, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counsellorsat-law, are associated for the legal prossecution of claims, for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will co-operate is immediate and careful attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care
by gentlemen of the profession and clausants, in the city of New
York, or eleewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either
a New York or Washington. Particular its, armation as to claims
which have been at any time before Congress or departments can
be furnished at once upon application by the parties intercened.

No. 99-Broadway, corner Wall street, New York city.

M. THOMPSON,
Washington city.

N. B.—J. C Devereux is a commissioner of the Court of Claims.

Jan 31—3tawtiff [Intel.]

THE College of S.. James, Maryland—Embracing the Collegists, commercial, and preparatory departments—has one tession each year, trom the first of October to the first of August. Whole charge per year, for board, tuition, &c., two hundred and fity dollars. No entrance fee.

Students admitted at any part of the year on application to

entrance fee.

ted at any part of the year on application to
JOHN B. KERFOOT, Rector, Ac.,
College St. James, P. O., Maryland. Alexandria Academy, Alexandria, Virginia. THE 18th annual session of this institution will commence on Monday, September 16. The course of study includes the usual English branches, the ansient and modern languages, mathematics, and natural science.

and natural science.

This institution affords advantages which highly commend it to the attention of parents and guardians. The corps of teachers, composed of gentlemen devoted to their profession; the excellent set of apparatus—shilosophical, chemical, and astenomical; the arrangement of the buildings giving just such accommodations as students need; the opportunity at all times of demonstrating, practically, such principles as advant of it, enable the student to obtain here a sound thorough, and practical education.

Terms: Board and tuition, \$100 per session; payable quarterly, in advance.

Circulars may be obtained by applying to

R. L. BROCKETT,

Aug 19—cod2mo

Lost Land Warrant!

DUBLIC notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of six weeks from the present date, application will be made to the Commensioner of the Pension Office, it Washington city, for a dubicate land warrant in lieu of the one issued to Rene id. Lacroix on the 8th of May, 1856, No. 28, 76, 76 80 acree, which was lost in the transmission by the mail between Washington city and Relleville, I timots, during the last of May or the fivenant of the combined of June last, and never has been received by the said Lacroix.

Aut 80, Lacroix August 26, 1856, by Rickard M. Young, his attorney.

EW Work on Immigration.—History of immigration to the United - stee, exhibiting the number, sex, age, occupation, ad country of series, promises arriving in the United State, by sex, from origin countries, from 1819 to 1835, with an introduc-tory review and a ment valuable appendix. By Swa. J. Bromwell, of the D. arment of State. Price, § 150.

by sea, from oreign countries, troub
try review and a most valuable appendix. By Wm. J. Brown
of the D. artment of State. Fries, § 150.

Hummons Foctry of the English Language from Chaucer to Baze.

Just published, and for sale at MAURYS

TAYLOR & MAURYS

Anotherior, pear 9th street.

Anion. Dailn

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 121

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.

Brilliant Schemes for September, 1856 GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS,

Wilmington, Delaware, der the superintendence of cor by the governor.

\$35,950 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$51,485! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

&c. &c, &c. &c. Tickets \$15-halves \$7 50-quariers \$3 75-Eighths \$1 87%. \$37,795 ! ottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 210, for 1856. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1856. To be drawn at Winnington, Del., on Saturday, Sept. 20, 182

75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

1 prize of \$37,725 | 1 prize of \$7,
1 do \$90,000 | 100 prize of \$6,
1 do \$15,000 | 100 (lowest 3 No. prizes)
1 do \$15,000 | 100 (lowest 3 No. prizes)
1 do \$10,000 | &c., &c., &c.

Tickets \$10—haives \$5—quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets. \$8

Do do 25 half do \$50

Do do 25 quarter do \$50

\$67,097!
Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. Class R, for 1856.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., off Saturday, Sept. 27, 1856. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the beoks in use at the public schools of and academies in the District of Columbia supplied at the lowest prices; also, every requisite in school stationery at equally cheap rates. TAYLOR & MAURY'S Book and Stationery store, near 9th street. Aug 30

H at Style, 1856.—We introduce to-day Beebe's and other fashionable fall style dress hats for gentlemen.

Those in want are solicited to call at GEO, H B. WHITE & CO.,

Hat and Cap and Gents' Furnishing Store,

Aug 30—sod@wif 332 Pa. av., between 9th and 10th sis.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE. THE annual session of this institution will commence of day, the 2-th September. Students wiff be exam dent.
y department will open on the 10th of September ance to Mr. Quinche, the principal.
y
S. PRENTISS, Registrar.

S. PHENTISS, Registrar.

Tilk: Misses Hawley's Prench and English Board-ing and Day School will reopen Monday, September 22d, at 167 ene-ylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets.

Aug 39—cod3w

B. I. WALKER. R. J. WALKER.

DORERT J. WALKER & LOUIS JANIN have formed a par In nership for the management and trial of cases in the Suprem Court of the United States and in the Court of Coalms. Addrew Washington City, D. C.

Jan B—coddiff

THIS is to give Notice that the subscriber hath obnexed, on the personal estate of Feregrine warness, and or warnington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the lith day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1856.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON,

Administrator will ansexed.

Administrator will ansexed.

Maryland, attorney for administrator.

Aug 13—1aw3w*

J. C. & H. A. WILLARD,
Pennsylvania avenue and Pourteenia street,
Washington, D. C.

Jan 99-dift

THE twenty fifth course of lectures in this institution will commence the first Monday in November next. PACULTY. G. M. Newton, M. D., Anatomy. L. A. Dugas, M. D., Surgery. L. P. Garvin, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical

Medical College of Georgia.

J. A. Eve, M. D., Obstetries, and Diseases of Women and In-

hais.
H. V. M. Miller, M. D., Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
Alex. Means, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
L., D. Pord, M. D., Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
H. F. Campbell, M. D., Surgical, Comparative, and Microscopic Anatomy
R. Campbell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatemy.
S. B. Simmons, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.
Jurish Harris, M. D., Prosector to Professor of Surgery.
Ginical lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hos
and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of prac-

For further particulars, apply to July 15—dim

DUCATION.—A young lady, a graduate of the "Clinton Lib-ber all Institute," and residing in northern New York, is desirous of obtaining a situation as preceptress or teacher in a ceminary in one of the southern States, (Yuginia preferred) Saisfactory ref-erences and retrimoniate will be given. Address G. W. Hazelton, P. M., Black River, Jefferson county, New York.

Aug 5—cod6;*

THE Undersigned, for several years past official translator to the Department of State, respectfully tenders his services to the public as agent for the prosecution of claims against forcing no governments, and as translator of forcing languages, especially Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Italian. Gentlemen engaged in the prosecution of claims against forcing novernments or observations of claims against forcing novernments or observations of claims against forcing novernments of high find, in the experience of the undersigned, a sure guarantee for fidelity in the rendition of idiomatic and technical phrases, which long practice alone can give. Publishers throughout the Union destrout to obtain accurate translations of forcing hooks, literary or legal, will also find it their interest to apply to the undersigned, and may rely upon their orders being promptly and satisfactority executed.

For further particulars apply to

L. PITZGERALD TASISTRO,

280 E street, between 10th and 11th, Washington city, D. C. June 34—div

380 E street, between 10th and 17th, Was June 24—dly

June 24—dly

EORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.—Studies will be re nstitution on Monday, September 1st.
B. A. MAGUIRE,

Aug 28-d1 w Misses Rooker's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

464 E street, between Sixth and Seventh.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES C. JONES,

Delivered in the United States Senate August 9, 1856. Delivered in the United States Senate August 9, 1856.
Mr. JONES, Mr. President, I am indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Senate for allowing me the privilege of addressing them to-day. As I announced a few days ago, it is not my purpose to attempt to enlighten the Senate upon the subject of the resolution now pending. My object is a wholly different one; and I feel that I owe to the Senate a debt of gratitude for the permission extended to me to be heard to-day.
Mr. President, in a letter addressed to my constituents in April last I made then the following pledge:

in April last I made then the following pledge:

"Left, as I am, to decide for myself what I ought to do in view of all the difficulties that lie in my way, fully impressed with the responsibility that rests upon me, I have calmly surveyed the whole ground, and my jadgment is deliberately formed. I shall stand where I am, just as I am, and wait the coming of future developments. We have before us the names of the candidates of the American party and their principles. I shall wait and see who the democratic party will present to us, and what principles they proclaim. When the candidates are all before us, I will cast my vote for that man and with that party which I think most likely to protect the constitution, preserve the Union, and drive back the horde of northern vandals who seek to usure our rights, and finally to possess themselves of the citadel of liberty. For the present I have but one political ambition, but one active, absorbing political prisciple. Ambitious to be an humble agent in preserving our rights, protecting our honors, and forever crushing out and annihilating these disturbers of the peace, invaders of our rights, and traitors to the constitution; to be one of the humblest in the accomplishment of this, is all I ask—it would be glory enough for me."

I now propose to redeem that pledge, as far as I may,

ask—it would be glory enough for me."

I now propose to redeem that pledge, as far as I may, trusting that the results will inure to the honor of our country, to its peace, safety, and prosperity.

Never, since the formation of this government, have we witnessed such a state of political affairs as now exists. Never was there a period in the history of this government which more imperiously demanded the exercise of a cool and dispassionate judgment than the present. Never were our institutions surrounded with more difficulties. Never was there a crisis so full of danger, demanding the exercise of a larger or purer patriotism than the present.

Since the inauguration of this great experiment of selfgovernment, we have been called to pass through mary trying scenes—trials that filled the heart of the patriot with emotions of the deepest solicitude for the safety of the country, and the success of this greatest, and it may be last effort for the establishment of a government predicated upon the will of the people, subject to the requirements of the constitution and laws of their own creation. A midst these trials the hearts of the stoutest have sometimes such these trials the hearts of the stoutest have sometimes sunk within them, and nerves hitherto unstrung have trembled

the constitution and laws of their own creation. Amidst these trials the hearts of the stoutest have sometimes sunk within them, and nerves hitherto unstrung have trembled for the safety of the country.

But, thanks to a kind, beneficent Providence—thanks to the self-sacrificing patriotism of ancestors—we have passed these fearful trials, and we yet live. We are now surrounded with difficulties far greater, far more portentous, than our fathers were ever called to meet. Will that same kind Providence preside over us, to direct and preserve us? Will the same spirit of concession, patriotism, and devocition to the country mark our present course and efforts as illustrated those of our fathers? This is a momentous question, submitted to each and all of us, to every patriot, to every one who loves his country more than party or self. On the solution of this question hangs the last hope of freedom. All the great and happy results that ought to submitted the dangers that surround us are imminent cannot be disguised. In view of these dangers the question is, how shall we avert them; how shall we dissipate the gathering storm; how restore peace to a distracted country, and concord and brotherly love between members of this great family of States and individuals? This is a cause invoking the efforts of the highest and purest this great family of States and individuals? This is a said data invokes the energies of the wisest and best. This is a cause invoking the efforts of the highest and purest patriotism. Although the signs are portentous of evil; although the hope of the patriot may sink within him, all seeming dark and gloomy, and the way of escape not clearly discernible, yet I do not despair. I will "hope on, hope ever." I will hope against hope—hope to the last.

I put my trust in the same Providence—in that same patriotism that has rescued us heretofore, and hope that I shall yet see the clouds and darkness that now overshadow our political heavens dispelled, and the sun, the bright sun of peace, concord, and bro

and joy.

To accomplish so great a result requires the efforts of every patriot. How shall this be accomplished? This is the great question to which I would address myself to-

Never, since our national effisience, have we witnessed so strange a condition of things as is now presented to our minds. We are on the eve of another presidential election, and each and all of us are required to take our position and play our part in the coming contest. There are three regularly-nominated candidates in the field, from whom an election is to be made to fill the chief executive office of the government. Who are they? What do they propose? I propose briefly, Mr. President, to inquire into these three questions. It is known to you, sir, that I do not belong to either of these parties or political exyguisations, and the

In the three resolutions which I have read, the principle is asserted that a State has a right to admission into this you all stand to the Monroe doctrine—at least Union with a constitution prohibiting or allowing slavery, as her people may choose to elect. Is there a man here who controverts that? I regret to know that there are some who ds. But is there a southern man prepared to controver that? If there is, let him stand up and present himself the control is there a man who recomises the rights. field, from whom an election is to be made to fill the chief executive office of the government. Who are they?

L. JANIN.

N. have formed a parts of cases in the Suprement of cases in the Suprement of Claims. Addres Jane Burnell of Claims. Addres J

American .

which that response requires. I maintain the position here, and on maintain it elsewhere, that, whatever gas the lesswhere, that, whatever and their creed, if there be any American antionality, if there is a sensor pass of the democratic platform—this codicil to their old will and testament. It is in the following the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition of the responsibility of the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition of the responsibility of the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition of the responsibility of the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition of all who regard the preservation of the Union and the constitution as the paramount issue, and reposition of the visavery question, upon the state of the constitution of the responsibility of the States is not a second the propose of the state of the country. I am called on the resolution or to enter my protest detwined the propose of the state of the country of the whole issue now before the country. I am called on the propose of the state of the constitution and the paramount of the constitution and the propose of the country of the state is not a second to the constitution and the paramount of the con

will maintain that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? I know there are those upon the floor of the Senate who maintain this doctrine, but I deny their nationality or their constitutionality. This, then, is an addition let the platform of the democratic party, which commends itself not only to my head, but to my heart, because it goes home directly to the preservation of the rights of my constituents, and the honor of those who are dearer to me than life itself.

I come now to the next resolution presented by the democratic party, and which is the real issue:

"Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

In the three resolutions which I have read, the principle is asserted that a State has a right to admission into this Union with a constitution prohibiting or allowing slavery, as her people may choose to eject. Is there a man here who Central America is concerned; and by your silence, your

its universal application.

The next resolution in the series of the amendments

"Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus."

distinct of these persons of column (and indicates), and fine Machanders or recognition (and indicates) and the Machanders of the Child Machanders of the American (and indicates) and the the I regret that my friend from Kentucky dissented from

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

1st apr & 116 jen

The name of no person will be entered upon our books, unit

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage of which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by curselves in it-

ons of Cong-cas, and semi-weekly during the reces

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on

QJ-POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our sgents; and by sending us rave DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed; or rave SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$25 enclosed, will be en-

tion of the Cheinensti platform which is simply a reliteration of that of 1832. Some additions, however, have been
made to it. Giving on with the tide of time, and the progreas of the age in which we live, the democracile party have,
felt it to be their duty to make additions to their old platform; and its to these additions that it no desire to call
the attention of the Senate and the country. The first to
which I direct your notice is in the following words:

"Received, That the foundation of this union of States
having been laid in, and its properly; expansion, and pride along the party of the plan in the propose of the properly of the propose of

I am for that. I believe it is the interest and duty of this government to revise and amend the naturalization laws. I do not believe that there is any largely-organized party in this country that is not in favor of it. The extent of that remodelling and reorganization is a different thing. How far I might be willing to go will depend on the facts which may be elicited by investigation. If it shall be found that five years is too short—and I think it is—I will agree to extend it to sight, to ten, to twelve, to any number of years that may be found necessary to protect us, to guaranty to us, to secure to us all the benedits conferred by the constitution in that clause giving us jurisdiction over the subject of naturalization. Then, there is no controversy between the American party and myself on that subject.

Another of their resolutions is in the following words: "VIII. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations, executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic, of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclessatical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training, thus fulfilling the maxim, 'Americans only Shall Govern America.'"

birth, education, and training, thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

If I correctly construe and interpret that, I find no great objection to it. But I maintain that religion and politics have no conjection, and there should be no test made by blending religious questions with civil and political ones. But, as they circumscribe their terms here, and make them applicable to those who acknowledge allegiance to some foreign potentate and power, if there be any such, I would appare it to them, and I would go outside of Americanism itself; I would take up all such men upon one single act, for carrying out that purpose. I would treason; the cause it is treason, and nothing else. It is moral treason, it is political treason, for a citizen of the United States to hold allegiance to any foreign potentate or power. Therefore, I do not think there is any such class, in the name of licaven exclude them from office—exclude them from your country; I do not want them here, in any shape or form.

These constitute the political items contained in that platform, and I do not object very much to them.

Thirdly and lastly, as regards platforms, I come to the platform of—shall I call you republicans, gentlemen? If you consider it more courteous, I will call you republicans, for the sake of decency, and nothing else. The republican party have presented to the country a platform, and they have placed their man upon it. Now, what is that platform? In part, just like the two I have noticed, it contains a great many things that nobody would controvert and every one believes; but it contains one, and but one, single and isolated principle—and what is it? Opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and all its principles; in other words, opposition to slavery, here and elsewhere, now and forever.

Well, sir, I heard a senator, on the day before yeterday,

forever.
Well, sir, I heard a senator, on the day before ye terday, Well, sir, I heard a senator, on the day before yetterday, say on this shoot that he did not like to trust his temper to speak on this subject of Kansas. I thought it was the most Christian sentiment I ever heard from him, and I have improved upon it, and I will dot trust myself to talk much upon that question to-day, because I do not know that I can talk about it quietly and dispussionately, or according to the rules of the Senate; and I have made up my mind never to violate the rules of the Senate if I can help it. If I find it necessary to violate them, I will postpone it until I get outside of these walls. As I do not mean to violate them intentionally, I had better forbear to speak what I think of this party, and particularly of its leaders.

But, Mr. President, as I have said, the real issue before the country, as I understand it and believe it to exist, is upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I sak the attention of the Senate to the resolution passed by the American party in their council, or convention, on this subject, in the following words:

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opin-

ing words:

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and une univocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of the national council, that Congress possesses no power under the constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does, or does not, recognise the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly prefermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or probibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the nations elecuncil that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and the intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland form. Now, we can be declared that it was the endorsement of the government of the government of William Walker. If it was intended to intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland this constitution.

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